The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Recovery of our Wounded--Appearance of the Field--Interesting Particulars.

BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The incidents of this letter were taken down in my note-book on the bloody battle-field of Manassas Plain, while surrounded by the white, cold bodies of 1,800 slain heroes of the Republic, and 5,000 living soldiers of the rebellion.

At 10 o'clock on Monday, Gen. Pope sent a flag of truce with a *corps* of ambulances to carry off our wounded in the Saturday's fight.

Your correspondent was kindly invited by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, Chaplain of the 5th New York, to accompany the train.

Notwithstanding I had no pass or anything to shield me if the Rebels had taken a fancy to have retained me a prisoner, I could not withstand the ruling passion of curiosity which tempted me to enter their lines.

The *corps* arrived at the outer line of the enemy's *videttes* stationed along the bank of Cub Run, about eleven o'clock, and the white flag at once gave us admittance within their lines. A curious group of slouch-hatted, butternut-uniformed cavalry thronged around us, and though detailed to escort us to the battle-field, stood around listlessly staring at us as if we were a sort of national horse show. They were very respectful, and cleverly communicative.—Chatting along the road, they took us to the battle-field. Standing around the battle-field in various squads, companies and battalions, were about 5,000 soldiers dressed in every style of dress conceivable, from a surtout hunting jacket to a muskrat overcoat. Some were dressed as civilians, with nothing military about them except a sword or a rusty shot-gun. They all asked us how long before the war would close. They said, "All you had to do was to stop fighting us, and peace would come, as we were all sick of the war." They said they for some time had got nothing to eat or wear from the Government. They had not received a single ration from the Government for the last ten days, but had lived on the country and the supply they took from us at Manassas; still almost every man avowed his intention to fight to the last ditch for their independence.

While the surgeons were taking off the wounded, I had a long and interesting conversation with a group of officers. I answered all their questions firmly and strongly—and from THE TRIBUNE standpoint. They asked what right we had to confiscate their negroes. I told them they were contraband of war in every sense of the term, and that persons of most limited military knowledge should understand the policy and necessity of depriving them of the labor of a man who tilled their fields and allowed them to go to war. They asked what right we had to confiscate their property. I told them that every nation admitted the right to confiscate the property of traitors, and that they themselves even went further—for when they confiscated the debts due Northern men, they confiscated, *not the property of traitors*, but what they term a common enemy.—Our conversation was deeply interesting, and was participated in with much good feeling.

HOW THE FIELD LOOKED.

Our dead lay untouched as they fell in battle, with the exception of their caps and shoes. *I did not see a single instance among the whole eighteen hundred dead, where the shoes had not been rifled.* These were palliating circumstances, for many of the Rebels were *barefooted*.

The Rebel dead and wounded had all been disposed of, and not a single vestige of sick, killed, or wounded remained on the field. Even the straggling soldiers did not know where they had been taken to. They were evidently buried secretly in the night by negroes, for occasionally in *a deep ravine* I came across mounds ten or fifteen feet square, where their victims had been secreted from the gaze of their own men.

A SHOW OF U. S. PROPERTY.

During the afternoon a train of wagons marked U. S., and also a U. S. battery, were drawn by us, as if to attract our attention, as I then thought; but I afterwards rode along with a Rebel Major beyond the battle-field, where a train of wagons three-quarters of a mile long were moving towards Gen. Hill's division, situated about two miles north of the battle-ground. Among this train I noticed many U. S. wagons and horses. The Major in command of the train told me that this was the first train that had arrived from their base of supplies since the army had marched through Thoroughfare Gap. During the intervening time the Rebels had subsisted on the country.

Being dressed in a semi-military suit, I could very well pass for a Confederate.—Taking advantage of this, I pushed beyond the sentries on the right of the battle-field where the 26th N. Y. had fought in the Saturday's battle. I knew it was the battle-ground of the 26th from the killed and wounded on the ground. From this commanding position I had a view of Longstreet's division as it lay encamped on the distant hills, and gently sloping from the north toward Manassas plains.

A cavalry-man came up and enquired of the soldiers where Hill's division was stationed, and were directed to a point to the east of Longstreet's command. I believe from what I learned in this reconnoissance that the Rebels intend no retrograde movement, and that they will not for some time venture an attack on our column.

I learned here that General Ewell was wounded in the Thursday's battle, and that his leg had been amputated above the knee.

The Rebels expressed great respect for the ability of Gen. Lee, who is now, and was at the recent battle, Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel forces. They have not much confidence in Breckinridge, and the star of Beauregard is waning. They had not heard of their repulse at Fort Donelson and Baton Rouge.

REBEL DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the rebel troops is loose indeed. The pickets had no life and looked simply at me when I passed them. The officers said they had given explicit orders to the men not to take off the shoes of our killed but, notwithstanding, the order was entirely disregarded. The Confederate cavalry is the finest arm in the service, and the artillery the worst. I have no faith in the reports that the enemy is now moving North towards Leesburg, and thence through Aldie's, Snicker's, and Ashby's Gap to the valley of the Shenandoah, or that they intend a movement in force on our right flank. I believe it expedient for the army to withdraw to Arlington Heights, and reorganize. With so many generals we can have no unity of movement. With the army at Arlington Heights more can be done with less expense to the national Government to recruit our army—to re-fatten our jaded horses and re-spoke our tottering wagons, than can be done at any point distant from our base of supplies.

I enclose a list of wounded brought off by our ambulance from the battle-field.

M. D. L.

Evacuation of Centreville--Raid on the Wagon Trains--Attempt of the Rebels to Cut off our Supplies--The Engagement on Monday.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Headquarters army of Virginia, Centreville, 12 o'cl'k Mondoy evening.

Saturday night was a dismal night at Centreville. The Army of Virginia, for three days victorious, was forced to take a backward movement and rest on the laurels won. The army had not been defeated, for out of the combined forces, there were not 50,000 men who on that day struck swords with the enemy. Why the General commanding did not so dispose of his forces that every regiment should have the honor of meeting the enemy, I do not know; but Generals have reluctantly admitted the same in my presence.

There were apprehensions that the enemy had been heavily reinforced, and that before the arrival of reinforcements from McClellan the Rebels might advance under the momentary prestige they had gained, and throw their whole force on our left flank, commanded by Gen. McDowell. As Franklin's and Sumner's reserve force swept up from Alexandria, these apprehensions ceased, and the army was safe.—Gen. Sumner, with his Peninsula veterans, composed of Richardson's, Sedgwick's and Kimball's divisions, was posted on the right wing, and Franklin's in the centre. Fires were built, tents were struck, and thus the army lay on their arms until morning, awaiting the enemy. Nothing of importance transpired during the night.

Sunday morning dawned on the quiet lines of both armies. A reconnoissance from our army revealed the fact that the enemy did not attempt to follow after the battle of the day before.

Their videttes had not even penetrated as far as Bull Run. The truth is they had not the heart or the power to follow. At 2 o'clock on Sunday their pickets made as a feint show on our extreme left; but they were soon sent back by a few random shots from our artillery. This movement on the part of the enemy was no doubt made as a feint to draw our attention from an intended raid on our supply trains, extending to the right and rear along the Fairfax road.

A RAID ON THE WAGON TRAINS

Was made about 5 o'clock on Sunday, two miles from Fairfax Court House, toward Centreville, by a regiment of cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. One company of the 2d U. S. Cavalry was taken prisoners, with Capt. Hight, commanding the company.—A few shots were fired into the wagon trains, which at this time extended in a continuous line from Centreville to Alexandria. No other damage was done than to create a harmless excitement among the civilians who thronged the thoroughfare.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

On Monday morning intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of Hill and Longstreet intended to appear on our right in force and cut off our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of General Reno was dispatched by Gen. Pope to Fairfax Court House. It was also deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centreville, to cover our base of operations, inasmuch as Gens. Hill and Longstreet were known to be in force some distance towards Washington from the battle-field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy.

The Army of Virginia commenced retiring toward Fairfax Court Monday at nine o'clock, Reno's division leading the march and McDowell's corps following.

BATTLE BEYOND FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

As Reno's division was pursuing its line of march, and when within one mile and a half of Fairfax Court House, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at 4 p m. The Rebel force was a detachment from Gen. Hill's division, and was commanded by Gen. Stewart.

The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. Stephens' brigade, composed of the 28th Mass., 8th Mich., 50th Pa., 100th Pa., and 46th N. Y.

Reno and Stephens immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the attack of the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery of the woods. Gen. Stevens rode up and down his lines gallantly rallying his men, intimidated by repeated volleys from an unseen enemy.

Unable to cope with them in the position they then held, Gen. Stevens ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge them out through the woods. This order was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great slaughter. While thus charging them, Gen. Stevens was hit with a Minie ball and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Capt. Stevens, the son of the General, was also wounded in the hand. Kearney's batteries now opened on the Rebel forces, causing sad havoc among the Rebel ranks.—Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, when the enemy retreated, and the train passed on unmolested.

Your correspondent passed over the battle-ground at 10 o'clock on Monday evening. The enemy's loss was heavy. Their dead lay in furrows where the first volley from Stevens' brigade went whistling among them, and I thought the penalty for this raid was amply severe.

Gen. Stevens was ex-Gov. of Washington Territory, and is reported to have fought most gallantly in the battle of Saturday.

M. D. L.

About our Wounded--Rebels Repel Flags of Truce that they may have time to Rob the Dead--Plundering the Wounded--Shameful Conduct of Union Civilians--The Rebels Short of Food--Our Splendid Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862.

We left Washington on Saturday evening after the battles of that and the previous day, with a view to get as near the battle-field as possible, in order to attend to wounded, and bury the dead. Reaching Centreville on Sunday morning early, after a horribly jolting ride over the roughest road I think I ever experienced, we found, much to our disappointment, that the victory we believed our arms had achieved, had been changed into something like a defeat. McDowell who had the left was so unfortunate as to have been flanked, while our centre almost at the same time had fallen back, without, however, being broken. It appears that the attack on our left and centre was almost simultaneous, and we had to leave the battle field with most of our dead and wounded to the enemy. The surgeons, I presume, during the engagement, had succeeded in bringing off several of the wounded of both days, and dressing the wounds of many more who, unfortunately, had to be left on the field, so that, up to the morning of Monday, several hundred poor fellows who were badly wounded, were still uncared for where they had fallen. I was told this (Monday) morning, however, by one of the surgeons that out of eighty-three whose wounds he and others had dressed only one was reported to have died, so that, in some way, we had succeeded in getting on the field. It may here be remarked that the reason assigned for the Rebel Generals refusing flags of truce to approach the field early after an engagement is that the soldiers may have an opportunity of stripping and rifling the dead, which is done, I am credibly informed, so that they are left in a state of nudity.—The wounded are also deprived of everything valuable, either in the shape of money or clothes, and a wounded officer's uniform is a godsend indeed. The wounded who were removed from the field were placed in a farm house and tents occupying a portion of the ground where the battle of the 19th of July, 1861, a day or two preceding the celebrated Bull Run affair, was fought. They were carefully attended to by Dr. Rauch and his attendant physicians, and well and faithfully was their painful task performed. I never saw poor fellows more grateful for any little act of kindness shown them and more sympathizing with each other in their misfortunes than they were.

Troops were being massed at Centreville on Sunday afternoon, and it was expected that the next battle would be fought there, though the report this morning is that Jackson had fallen back to Cedar River. When we reached the hospital on Sunday morning it was announced by one of the surgeons that Stuart's Cavalry were coming down upon us in force, which caused a stampede among some who came out to attend the wounded, disgracefully going off with some of the ambulances, which, as it proved afterward, were wanted to remove the wounded. The conduct of some who went out from the city was most disgraceful, as it was very evident that many went to have a grand frolic and did so by getting slightly elevated.

It is strange that the enemy did not follow up the advantage he had gained in turning our left on Saturday; but he did not. Gen. Banks not being reinforced, and fearing that he could not hold his position in view of this flank movement, is said to have destroyed a large quantity of his ammunition and provisions, beside five locomotives, amounting it is said to half a million of dollars.

Our line of battle was plainly seen from Centreville, and the smoke of our guns at every discharge during Sunday, indicated the position of our troops. The view was very grand—under any circumstances the scene would be admired for its picturesque beauty, but associated with "the pomp and circumstances of war" it was very imposing. The fighting of Sunday was apparently slight, and confined to artillery, I should judge. Rebel prisoners say that the enemy is very short of ammunition and provisions, and represent the troops as almost starving. This is partially confirmed by the fact, as I am informed by an officer, that the Rebels do not fire more than twenty-five shots (artillery) to our hundred—and aim to make every discharge tell. I can say for myself, that I never saw such a miserable half-starved looking set of creatures in my life as the hundreds of prisoners we met on Sunday morning traveling toward Alexandria. Many were bare-footed, several without hats, and scarcely any two dressed alike, while many were almost destitute of clothing. How such men, so inferior physically and badly equipped, can cope with our troops, I cannot comprehend.

We have not retreated, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We passed on the road to-day great numbers of the finest looking troops I have ever seen. Couch's, Sedgwick's and Smith's divisions are pressing forward to the front rapidly, evidently enthusiastic and eager to engage the enemy. In fact, the road from Centreville almost to Alexandria is crowded with troops, as well as ammunition and supply wagons, giving one some idea of the immense force necessary to carry on a war such as the present one.

Last night we stopped at the house of a good Union man, a little at the other side of Fairfax Court House. We were rather astonished about 8 or 9 o'clock by the discharge of several rifled cannon, which could not have been more than 100 or 200 yards off; it turned out to be Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, in some considerable force, supported by artillery, but what the object of so unexpected and unseasonable a call could be we were left to conjecture, as after half a dozen shells sent whizzing about our ears, and evidently intended for the encampment near us, they retired, and did not disturb us during the night. The event had nearly caused a stampede among the wagon-drivers and others, which was prevented by the troops, who were at once placed under arms and prepared to receive the enemy.

T. L. F.

Bloodiness of the Late Battles--Alexandria a Hospital--Constant Stream of Wounded--List of Names.

ALEXANDRIA, VA. Sept. 1, 1862.

The details of the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday are too heart-rending to relate, and yet nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth. Alexandria is a vast hospital. The streets are crowded with ambulances and barouches filled with the dead, the dying, and the wounded.—Boat load after boat load is moving off from the wharves for Washington—train after train is leaving the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with their bloody freight. All day and all night the sad procession moves. Soldiers who cannot be carried in ambulances walk and limp by the side of the roads or lie down until some friendly hand comes to their relief. The first telegrams from the first battle of Bull Run were favorable, and all Washington and nearly the whole North were rejoiced.

Gen. Pope's dispatches received in Washington on Saturday, the day of our disastrous defeat, filled every heart with joy. The telegraph had hardly clicked the joyful news before hundreds began to have presentiments that all was not well with the combined armies af Virginia and the Potomac. The roar of artillery toward evening could be distinctly heard from the tops of the public buildings in Washington, and began to indicate that the conflict was approaching the Potomac—that our troops were being driven, and the battle lost. Hundreds who had been closely listening to the cannonading all day retired at night fully convinced that the battle was lost, and yet but a few hours had passed since the posting of the bulletin announcing a great victory by Gen. Pope.

Our loss has not only been great in officers and privates killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, but the destruction of property by our own hands has been immense. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad has lost more than one-half its rolling stock. Two hundred and fifty new cars, heavily laden with stores, and ten first-class locomotives were burned or blown up on Thursday and Friday. By Gen. Pope's order, 140 cars and 4 engines were destroyed last Saturday to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands, who had crossed the Rappahannock, and were advancing upon Bristow Station, under the immediate command of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Banks who was at Bristow with his decimated corps, was compelled to fall back upon Manasses, under cover of the smoking ruins.

Your correspondents have not exagerated, as I can yet discover, in a single instance, the extent of our losses. Nearly all the published rumors have been confirmed, except those of victories achieved over the Rebels.

A scout came in this morning saying that Longstreet was re-enforced yesterday with 20,000 fresh troops, by the way of Sperryville and Waterloo. The strength of the Rebel army he estimates at 150,000 with 150 pieces of artillery—about one-third the amount we have between Washington and Centreville.

As yet there has been no fighting to-day. The enemy is feeling Gen. Pope's right, evidently endeavoring to find a weak point by which he can reach Leesburg and Edward's Ferry. Before the close of the week you may possibly hear of a great battle near the Ball's Bluff battle-ground. Notwithstanding the fact that the enemy hold the battle-ground of Saturday, a large number of officers who were severely wounded have passed thro' this city and gone on to Washington.

I saw Gen. Tower of Gen. Rickett's Division, McDowel's Corps, this morning lying upon a common stretcher among the privates of his own brigade, severely wounded. This officer is said by his men to have behaved very gallantly, and to have been constantly in the front exposed to the hottest fire. This brigade suffered terribly, and more than one half the men are killed and woundad. Col. Patt of the New-York 20th Militia, son of Zadock Pratt occupied a lounge a short distance from Gen. Tower. He was struck by a shell, which, althoug it did not draw an ounce of blood, paralyzed both his lower limbs so that he cannot walk at all. The shell struck him just below the heart. Col. Pratt was in Gen. Patrick's brigade, and estimates the entire loss of the brigade at more than one half its numbers. Indeed, nearly all the field officers in King's division were either killed or wounded.

I have this moment learned that the railroad bridge this morning completed by our bridge-building corps, across Bull Run, has been burned by the rebel cavalry. They made a dash upon it at 12 o'clock, and swept everything before them. The same squad of cavalry are trying to reach Fairfax Station. This movement of the rebel cavalry will stop the transportation of any more wounded on the Orange and Alexandria from the battle-field.

In Rickette's Division, the Brigade of Generals Tower, Hartsuff and Duryee, lost more than half their commissioned officers, and fully one-half their privates.

I have been spending most of the day with wounded officers, and therefore have but few details of the battle to give you. I send by telegraph to-night a list of 400 killed and wounded officers and 1,200 privates.

N. P.

The Oil Trade.

We extract the following from the last number of the Oil City Register:

Business has been rather dull since our last report. Shipments and receipts at this point have been comparatively light. Navigation is in a manner suspended, and there is a great scarcity of teams. Holders are generally firm at $1 per bbl. at the wells. We have heard of one sale at the Sherman well, of 4,000 bbls. at 75 cts., but this price has been since refused. The ruling rates at this point are $1 to $1.10. The market is rather unsettled, but seems to have an upward tendency. The demand is brisk, but transportation is difficult to procure. Several of the refiners here are duplicating the number of their stills, which is a healthy indication. It is estimated that by the first of October it will take some 1,000 bbls. of crude daily to supply the refineries on Oil Creek."

DEATH OF COL. FLETCHER WEBSTER.—The Telegraph brings intelligence of the death of Fletcher Webster, of the 12th Massachusetts regiment. He was fatally wounded at the battle of Bull Run, on Friday, while bravely conducting a charge against the rebels.

Fletcher Webster was the sole surviving son of the great Massachusetts statesman.

☞ It will surprise a good many of our farmers who follow the plow, to learn that 1000 patents have been issued for alledged improvements in plows since the formation of the United States government.—About two thirds of the patents have been granted within the past fifteen years.

☞ When Madge was a very little girl, her father found her chubby little hands full of the blossoms of a beautiful tea-rose on which he had bestowed great care.—"My dear," he said, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa," said Madge innocently, "but all these had leaves."

☞ First get an absolute conquest over thyself, and then thou wilt easily govern thy wife.

☞ Laziness will cover your garden with weeds. Hard drinking, if you keep it up, will cover your wife with weeds.

PRESERVING PEACHES

It may be done either with or without sugar, much or little. The question may well be considered, will sugar be cheaper next Winter and Spring than now and we may act accordingly. Peel and cut in quarters, put the bottles in a wash boiler, or a similar vessel, filled with water to within two inches of the tops of the jars; bring the water to a boil, and boil it 15 minutes. Have prepared a syrup with 1 pound of sugar to pint a of water, or 1 pound to 2 quarts, just as you choose—the former usually preferable—pour this, boiling hot, into the bottles, as soon as they are removed from the water, and close them immediately.

CHEAP FOOD FOR SWINE.

The editor of the N. E. Farmer says he has practiced the following plan with success:

"A few rods of grass-plat convenient to the pen is reserved for this purpose, and is manured by weekly suds from the wash-room. Commencing at one side of the plat, a large basket of the thick, short grass is mowed each morning, while the dew is on, and a part given to the swine at each feeding three times a day. By the time the last portion of grass is cut the first is ready to be cut again, and in this way the ground is mowed over many times during the the summer, while the grass is kept short, thick, tender and sweet. It keeps the hogs in a healthy, growing condition; they are fed with as much as they will eat every day, and but little additional food is required besides the slops from the kitchen."

PRUNING.

The Germantown Telegraph of a recent date says: Those who desire fruit next year should forthwith—that is without a day's delay—pinch off the ends of growing branches, or cut back their fruit trees, especially dwarf pears. Summer pruning has a tendency to produce fruit spurs, while it also assists in forming handsome trees. We pinch the cherry tree, which inclines to a straggling form; also the mulberry, after sharp excisions in the spring, as well as young standard pears of the same inclination, and know that it has an excellent effect.

Pear trees, dwarf and standard, where there is a thick growth of inner branches, should be thinned out carefully. It has the effect of bringing them into early bearing, as well as upon the amount and quality of the fruit. Let all the trees be as low branched as possible. the branches will protect the trunk against the hot sun of summer, and are the best preventive we know for "fire blight."

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1862.

The Invasion of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania to be invaded! This is news which now reaches us. Is it credible? Can it be that Rebel assurance would go so far? Southern traitors to pollute the soil of our beloved Pennsylvania!

Let the Rebel horde dare tread on the fair bosom of our noble State, and then will the stern resolve fill the breast of the sturdy sons of the Keystone State to rush from mountains and valleys, from her cities and towns, from every hamlet, not only to meet and repel the invading foe, but to drive him back to those recesses from which he came.

Pennsylvania is a powerful State—her resources in men and means are great, so much so that we might say that alone and single-handed, she would cope with the monster of Secessionism.

We dare you, Rebels, to press a traitorous foot on even an inch of Pennsylvania.—Do not even dare to repeat the threat. The dormant powers of the State are now beginning to be aroused, and soon will Rebels and traitors know what she can do.

Let our people carry out the recommendations of our Governor—let all who ought, prepare themselves not only to defend our own borders, but also to lend a helping hand to the Government in inflicting a death-dealing, crushing blow on the monster that gloats in saturating and reddening the soil with the blood of our citizens.

Democratic Misrepresentations.

In the last issue but one of the *Standard*, we find an article copied from the *Constitutional Union*, under the heading, "*Democratic Teachings on the Negro Equality Question Endorsed by the Enemy.*" To prove this endorsement by the 'enemy,' the writer adduces the authority of Forney, of *The Press*, and that of President Lincoln. The words of the latter to the committee of blacks lately at the White House are quoted at length. The President says to his colored hearers:

"You and we are different races.....your race suffers greatly—many of them by being among us, while ours suffers from your presence..... If this be admitted it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated."

How does this declaration of the President show any change in the Republican doctrine in relation to the black race, or any endorsement of the Democratic teachings? The writer confounds the Republican party with that of those extreme abolitionists, who, regardless of all "Constitutional" and State obligations, and reckless of all consequences that may follow, would abolish slavery.

The Republicans would not pursue such a course—neither do they now think, nor have they at any time deemed, that the negro is equal to the white man, nor that he should possess the same privileges, socially or politically. Hence there is no change of opinion in their ranks on that point.—They believe exactly what the President has said, "That both races suffer from being together."

We do not wish, nor will we allow it, that the Republican party should be identified with what are called extreme ultra abolitionists. In stopping the progress of Slavery or advancing the gradual emancipation scheme, our party would only use that *legitimate means*—the "Ballot Box."

But although we do not admit negro equality, socially and politically, with the white man, does it follow that we do not seek to better the condition of the colored race? From the elaborate article on which we are animadverting, it would seem that there is no medium between negro inequality and slavery. The writer should understand that the boon of liberty itself is a great one. Yet he must know that even liberty would not equalize the respective conditions of the two races.

Our party, then, although denying the equality of races, as already stated, would confer a great benefit on the black man by effecting merely his emancipation. This statement is true, unless a state of servitude is a thing to be desired. That it is not, is obvious from the simple fact that no free colored person goes voluntarily into slavery, and all slaves would like to attain their liberty—than which there cannot be better proof that liberty by them is considered preferable to servitude.

We will allow no one to misrepresent the doctrines of our party. Let our doctrine be properly stated by our opponents, and we feel confident that it will become acceptable to even a vast majority of those who, under the teachings of such a writer as the one whose views we have been combatting, consider us the enemies of the Constitution, as well as of the white and black races.

As, however, we have already, in previous numbers of our paper, proved, and that conclusively, that the Republican Party is the friend of the white and black laborer, as well as of the Constitution, we deem it unnecessary to say any more on that particular point just now. We shall merely say that our platform remains unchanged, and that we do not *endorse* any "Democratic teaching."

When our party was started, Slavery was potent,—not content with the already immense Territory under its dominion, it must extend its civilizing! benign! influences. This was too much for a free people to tolerate—the republican party determined to stop the evil—*and wished* that it should cease where it had already existed too long.

With regard to the first, the party *acted* by appealing to the Ballot Box. Was not this allowable? As to the second, the party merely *entertained* and *expressed* the *wish* that slavery would cease. In all this, the party was acting in strict accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

As therefore we disclaim all connection with extreme abolitionists, so in like manner are we unwilling it should be said of us that we have changed our previous doctrine, and now endorse the "teachings" of the immaculate Democracy!

Gen. McClellan.

This General has now taken the field against the rebels with a magnificent army, composed of veteran and highly disciplined soldiers, and of new regiments, well armed and equipped, which have had but a few weeks training, but which are made up of the finest physical and moral material the world ever saw. This army is commanded by able and experienced Generals, such as Burnside, Sigel, Sumner, Franklin, Porter, Heintzleman, Hooker, Reno, McCall, and others. The army is well found in every respect, and the men are burning to wipe out past disasters.

The weather is splendid, the roads are good, the theatre of action is a brilliant one. It is near the great cities and centres of the country. All nations are looking on, while our own people await events with the most breathless anxiety. The audacious foe, apparently in derision of his opponents, has thrown himself into a position of great strategical danger, and invites punishment for his rash aggressions.

Every circumstance conspires to arouse all the latent energies of a man of enterprise and genius. McClellan lost his reputation by his inaction before Manassas, and by his failure on the Peninsula. The fortunes of war have afforded him a grand opportunity to retrieve his reputation, and achieve a fame any man might be proud of. The government has generously given him a brilliant opportunity of atoning for past mistakes, and of fixing his reputation on a stable foundation.

Will he do it? We most fervently hope he will. Is he the man for the hour. We pray that he may be, and that he may have all the honor and glory of defeating the foe, and of capturing him, and of thus bringing the war to a sudden and glorious conclusion. Surely never man had a more glorious opportunity. God grant he may be equal to the occasion. If great occasions inspire men of superior intellect, McClellan will certainly be inspired, unless he lacks the first qualities of a great general.

The Crisis of the Hour.

The object of the rebels in crossing the Potomac may be to draw our army from its defences before Washington, to enable another body of them to assault that capital; or it may be to make a predatory incursion on a large scale among the richer towns of Southern Pennsylvania; or it may to make a strike at Baltimore. with a view to the long-threatened emancipation of that State from loyal control. Our impression is that they mean to attack Washington; for it would be the height of madness to attempt the serious invasion of Pennsylvania, which State alone is powerful enough of itself, when aroused, to crush their army; and it would be scarcely less mad to march upon Baltimore, which is commanded by mortar boats and heavy forts, unless they wish to doom the city to destruction. But the political metropolis, if not their easiest, is their most important prey. There our immense stores of ammunition and subsistance are collected, there are the officers of the Administration, whose capture would temporarily destroy the Government, and there the representatives of foreign powers are present to recognize the government *de facto*, whatever it may be. Washington, which we have so laboriously defended on the Virginia side, is accessible on the reverse, and, our armies once beaten in Maryland, Lee would find little obstruction in making good his boast that he would soon dine at Willard's Hotel.

But whatever the plan of the rebels, whether it looks to Pennsylvania, Maryland, or the District, they have placed themselves in a position which can be turned to their own ruin if our military and civil authorities act with decision and energy. They have put themselves far away from their base of supplies, for which they must now depend upon the country they are in, and they have behind them and in flank a powerful army at least equal to their own, or, according to other reports, double their numbers. They have, it is true, the prestige of recent victories, and the impulse of desperation. But we have constantly increasing new levies—the consciousness that our homes are invaded, and an eager desire on the part of the troops to wipe out the disgrace of recent defeat. Everything conspires, indeed, to give the advantage to the loyalists.

The opportunity is thus once more given to our generals to redeem the cause of the Union and their own reputations. If they have a particle of the proper enthusiasm; if they mean the Union to triumph; if they fight for victory, and not for mere political ends, they will never allow the armies of the revolt to recross the Potomac. With the immense numbers of stalwart men at their command, fully equipped, well supplied with ammunition, and in direct contact almost with their base, they can not only drive Jackson to the wall, but put him entirely out of condition to fight again. Either they must force his troops to surrender, or so scatter them among the mountains that they will not be able to rally this side of Richmond. This is what the country expects, and this the country demands at their hands, on the alternative of an ignominous expulsion from the trusts of office.

Maine Election--A Falling Off.

The Republicans have carried the State by some 8,000 majority, against 16,875 last year, being less than half.

From appearances the Republicans have carried four out of the five Congressional districts.

The First Congressional district is in doubt.

There will be a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, though not so large as last year.

It is thought that California has gone for the Union Party.

The last Legislature stood 6 majority against the Republicans.

The Eighth New Company.

We publish below the thrilling and patriotic parting speech of Capt. Jas. Feay, to his neighbors and friends, at Williamsburg, on leaving home on Thursday last, with his gallant company, to join the great army to put down the Rebellion.

The company came to this place, a distance of 12 miles, in wagons and other vehicles. They arrived here at 3 o'clock P. M., and took supper with Capt. Daniel K. Ramey, at the American House. Owing to a lack of cars on the railroad, they were delayed till 10 o'clock at night, when they departed for Camp Curtin.

The company is composed of citizens of Woodberry, Catharine and Huston townships, and is the eighth company which has recently left this county. It will add 90 to our excess.

Why are these townships so patriotic, and why do they turn out so many soldiers? We saw many of the old citizens in the grand procession as it entered our town, driving and helping the column along, every one acting as if success depended on his exertions. When such men as the Hon. Samuel Dean, Joshua Roller, John Clarke, Jr., Isaac Yingling, Joseph S. P. Harris, John McKiernan and James Roller take hold, things *must* move. Too much credit cannot be awarded these men, and, indeed, to the entire community of these townships.

During the evening, the company marched to the Town Hall, where they were patriotically addressed by Lieut. H. H. Hopkins, of the 110th, the Regiment they expect to go in for three years or during the war:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: In taking our departure from you, language fails me to express my many conflicting emotions. Loth to part with you, to leave father, mother, brother, sister, wife and children for a season, at least; and in all probability forever; sever ourselves from all that is near and dear to us, must necessarily raise in the bosom of a man who has soul enough to make a soldier, emotions which it would be folly in me to attempt to express, but we nevertheless feel it all. But duty, did I say duty—yes, duty. A duty which claims us all, be our condition or worldly circumstances what they may. It is the duty which a faithful son owes to his mother country, that now brings us here to exchange with you tearful farewells. It is patriotism that calls us out, not the pecuniary reward which we may receive. It is our country—native or adopted—still our country, our bleeding country, that calls us to wipe out the foul blot of treason and open rebellion, to avenge the blood of a Gallagher, a Hancuff, a Wilson, a Lower, and others, our friends, relatives and associates. Breathes there a mortal in our village without the heart to answer such a call? My friends, I blush to here publicly utter the words, but I am compelled to think that there are such. The exceptions, (disgraceful, dishonorable exceptions,) are, I thank God, few. To these I say, we go to protect your cowardly, selfish persons and property from the hands of the enemy, and when we have made the last, greatest, and most honorable sacrifice of a soldier, weep not, for the tears of such would pollute the grave of a true soldier.

My Fellow Soldiers—Having placed yourselves under my command, I only ask that you accord to me what properly is due from a soldier to his officer. Be obedient to all officers; respect, if you cannot love them, and all will go well. Without discipline, we would be a mob. I may be compelled to resort to measures which may appear to you to be harsh, but rest assured it will be done for your own good.

Friends—Farewell! It may be for a short season—it may be forever. If forever, remember that we fell in the cause of our common country, in defence of the glorious old stars and stripes under which we have in former days lived so happily together. Remember the widow and the orphan. Farewell!

A NOBLE PURPOSE,
And the Glorious Result.

There are as many roads to fame and fortune as there were gateways to ancient Thebes. Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the sabre—Your aspiring politician for manœuvring his way by subtlety and consummate art; but there is one broad grand path to the goal, along which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the march of talent, energy, and noble purpose, and though full of obstacles, it contains none which a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but in few more forcibly than in the career of Dr. HOLLOWAY, of London. For twenty-five years he may be said to have been climbing

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar,"

scattering blessings at every step. He appears to have reached the summit at last. The staff upon which he has leaned in his ascent has been ADVERTISING, and by its aid he has not only realized a world-wide celebrity and a splendid fortune, but has been able to familiarize millions of the sick with the healing property of his pills and ointment, who would never otherwise have been benefitted thereby. The victims of dyspepsia in this country, and unfortunately their name is legion, have good cause to rejoice that so wide a publicity has been given to the virtues of his pills through the columns of the American press; for, if we are rightly informed, they have cured and are now curing more cases of this distressing complaint than all other medicines combined. We hear, too, of cures of scrofula and other external disorders by the ointment, which if they were not vouched for by the best authority, we should pronounce incredible. These medicines seem to do what no other advertised medicines have ever done before—*Fulfil the promises of the advertisement.—N. Y. "Gazette."*

An Earnest Appeal to the Women and Children.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children in the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted; the brave men wounded in defence of their country will soon be in want of it.

I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with the necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape up lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in the defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received at Boston by Surgeon A. N. McLaren, U. S. A.; at New York, by Surgeon R. S. Satterly, U. S. A.; at Newark, by Assistant Surgeon Janeway; at Philadelphia, by Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; at Baltimore, by Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; at Washington, by Surgeon C. S. Lamb, U. S. A.; at Cincinnati, by Surgeon Glover Penn, U. S. A.; at Louisville, by Surgeon J. F. Head; at St. Louis, by C. L. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the Name and by the Authority
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended, that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of Commonwealth.

PRESBYTERY OF OHIO—*Dr. Plumer.* At a meeting of the Ohio Presbytery, held August 20th, in the church of Fairview, the following action was unanimously taken:

Resolved, That from all we have heard and read in reference to Dr. Plumer's loyalty, we believe the highest interests of the Western Theological Seminary demand the suspension of Dr. Plumer from his professorship; and also, that *Patriotism, Presbyterianism* and Christianity, likewise demand it.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS"—The Republican, printed at Washington, as the organ of the Republican party, says:

"The farce of restoring the Union as it was is played out."

The Hartford Times rejoins:—"If this is true, what are 600,000 more men wanted for?"

☞ They are wanted to bring the Union back to where it *ought to be.*

—Brownsville Clipper.

AN Irish woman appeared in the county Court of Louisville, recently to be appointed guardian for her child, when the following colloquy ensued.

"What estate has your child?"

"Plaze yer honor, I do not understand you."

"I say, what has he got?

"Chills and faver, plaze yer honor."

"Is it very sickly here?" asked a son of the Emerald Isle the other day of a brother Irishman. "Yes," was the reply, "a great many died this year who never died before."

Pennsylvania in Danger of Invasion.

All Able Bodied Men Called Upon To Organize Immediately!

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.—The following important order has just been made:

HEADQUARTERS Pennsylvania Militia,
Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 36.

By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

Officers in command of company organizations as authorized by General Order, No. 35, dated Sept. 10th, will at once report by telegraph, the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburg for such companies as may be ordered to move.

Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require. The formation of companies under the General Order of Sep. 10, should continue to be made as rapidly as possible until all the able-bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. Russell, Adjutant General Penn'a.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Pennsylvania Invaded.

100,000 Men Wanted

The Governor issued another proclamation last evening, calling for FIFTY THOUSAND of the freemen of Pennsylvania to repel the invasion of our State.

There is no use of disguising the fact, the enemy has invaded our State; commenced the destruction of the railroad from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, and we have no douht, if not checked will soon lay our homes desolate; but we have an abiding confidence in the loyalty of the people of Pennsylvania, they are now rising in their might, from all parts of the country we hear the noble response.

We advise every man, woman and child to keep calm, assist their husbands and brothers to prepare for the meeting of the enemy. We have nothing to fear if our people do their duty, and we have no doubt of the result.

THE SITUATION.

A reliable man just returned from Frederick informs us that he was in Frederick on the 10th of September, Tuesday, and that the rebels broke up their encampments at half-past one o'clock that morning, and marched in the direction of Hagerstown; Stonewall Jackson leading. He saw them marching from their numerous encampments from 5A. M. to 9 P. M., the time he left Frederick. They were principally infantry and artillery, the latter numbering over three hundred pieces, some of which were very large.

Generals Robert E. Lee, Jackson, Cobb and other generals were present. He saw as he supposed, 5,000 cavalry near New Market, which had not left camp.

Saw many pieces of cannon marked "U. S.", and also many horses, mules and wagons marked in the same way.

The opinion prevailed among all the soldiers that they were going to Pennsylvania.

LATER.

Since the foregoing was received, reliable information has been obtained that Stonewall Jackson with his advance is now in Hagerstown, preparing to move with the whole army on Pennsylvania.

Scouts from Hanover, Gettysburg and Taneytown late this evening, confirm the evacuation of the camps at Frederick by the rebels.

The Governor has promptly advised the President and Generals in command at Washington of all information that has reached him through the numerous channels under his control. The most active measures are being put in force to assemble a large force to resist invasion, and, if possible, save our capital and State from devastation and outrage from the enemies of the Government.

By this evening 50,000 men will be in motion. All the rolling stock of the different railroads in the State will be taken possession of for the purpose of conveying troops to this city.

An Engineer corps is at work on the other side of the river, surveying the ground in all directions, and arranging the plans for the erection of works.—*Tel.*

THE hymn we heard in meeting:

"Oh, take a pill, oh, take a pill, oh, take a pilgrim home."

☞ This reminds us of the style in which a deacon of the olden time, is said to have executed the following lines.

"Ye saints and angels now draw near,
And bow before the Lord;
And bow, ow, ow, and bow, ow, ow,
And bow, ow, ow, ow, before the Lord."

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

☞ Tobacco is still advancing in price. Don't use it for *spite*—if you cannot do so to become genteel.

☞ Capt. Derno, of Co. A, 84th Regiment, writes home, that the loss of that regiment in the late battles is very few.

☞ We understand that Mr. Hall has been nominated for the Senate. If so, we suppose the campaign will soon commence.

☞ John C. Foreman, who, it is believed, enlisted for the war at Tyrone city, in this county, and afterwards lay sick in the Hospital at Harrisburg, can obtain information important to him, by addressing us.

☞ Maj. J. A. Matthews, of the 46th P. V., had a sword which cost $64, presented to him by the citizens of Lewistown, on Monday evening last, in the presence of a large number of the citizens of that place, for gallant conduct as a soldier.

CAVALRY COMPANY.—Captain W. W. Jackson has authority from the Adjutant General to raise a company of cavalry.—This is a fine opportunity for young and active men to serve their country. The best of horses will be furnished, and the usual bounty paid. He has already some 50 members. Report your names at once.

WELL ON TOWARD COMPLETION.—Dr. Freeman's new brick corner house.

The enterprising contractor, Mr. David K. Ramey, has, notwithstanding the enlistment of his men, pushed along the job with energy. The building is a perfect sample of neat and substantial workmanship, except the slating on the street side of the roof, which is said by competent judges to not look as well as it might do, but this, as the Dutchman said, although it is not "very good for purty, is, perhaps, very good for *strong*."

OFFICE PA. STATE AG'RAL SOCIETY,
NORRISTOWN, Sept. 4, 1862.

The next State Fair will take place at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., on Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d, 1862. The most liberal arrangements are being made with Railroad Companies, and the most important roads have agreed to carry freight free. Excursion tickets will also be issued at reduced rates. The Railroad rates will be published in the next issue of our paper. The premium list is very heavy, and the locality accessible by the Norristown and Philadelphia Railroad, and also by the Reading Railroad. Quite a number of exhibitors have already made entries of articles. From present indications, the Fair will be one of the largest ever held in this State.

For premium list and particulars, address to A. B. Longaker, Secretary, Norristown, Pa.

ENROLMENT OF BLAIR COUNTY.—The following is an official list of the enrolment of Blair County, viz:—

	In Service.	No Enrolled.
Allegheny,	98	343
Antis,	183	402
Blair,	59	200
Catharine,	52	165
Freedom,	48	149
Frankstown,	117	266
Greenfield,	50	228
Gaysport,	47	144
Huston,	59	274
Hollid'sb'rg, W. W.	115	300
" E. W.	95	254
Juniata,	21	109
Logan,	152	622
Martinsburg	27	109
Snyder,	94	289
Tyrone,	58	198
" borough,	70	154
Woodberry,	131	394
North Woodberry,	11	175
Taylor,	50	234
Altoona, N. W.	69	252
" W. W.	80	267
" E. W.	85	393
Total,	1771	5923

HON. J. K. MOOREHEAD, of Pittsburgh, was re-nominated on Saturday last, by the Allegheny County Republican Convention.

TIMELY AND TRUE.—At a recent war meeting in Portland, Hon. F. O. J. Smith said he had "yet to learn that the first traitor heart was found in any female bosom in New England; but such hearts might be found in some men, and, when so found, there were quarrels in the families of these men.

A NEW EDITOR IN THE FIELD.—Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., of Greensburgh, has assumed the editorship of the Westmoreland Republican.

☞ Volunteers, read this.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 234

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 232

☞ Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per Pot. 233

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producc dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 12, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,50
Extra " "	5,00@5,25
Superfine,	4.75@5,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,10
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	60
Corn per bushel,	60
Oats per bushel,	35
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Butter per pound,	14
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	7,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Flour—State,	$4,90@5.05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5.80
Corn,	60 @ 61

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Silas Moore, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to distribute the balances in the hands of John Walker and Johnston Moore, Adm'rs of Silas Moore, dec'd., hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Thursday the 9th of October next, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, or to be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUG. S. LANDIS.
Auditor.

Sept. 13, 1862.

To Teachers.

APPLICATIONS for four Schools in Blair township, will be received up to Monday the 29th, inst., at which time an examination will be held in Newry.

By order of the Board,
Sept. 13, 1862. GEO. KOON, Pres't.

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—48

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Mr Editor: You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, there will be be exposed to public sale or outcry,

On Monday, the 15th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg,

All the right, title and interest of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to William McDougall, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, more or less, on which there are coal banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool house, and one small office.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Slingluff, Esq., Administrator of the estate John Belch, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

August 23—3t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to hear and report upon exceptions to the account of *Hon.* Adam Moser, Guardian of Rachel Lingafelter, minor child of Valentine Lingafelter, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September next, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

August 23—3t.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in the country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175, Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box 1—25

Stray Mare.

RAN away from the premises of the subscriber, living in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 20th day of July ult., a strawberry roan mare, about five years old, with black mane, tail and legs. When last heard of was in Martinsburg, Blair county Any person giving any information which will lead to the recovery of the mare, will be liberally rewarded, or, if returned to the subscriber, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

ANDREW HIKES.
Coalmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862.pd

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.
1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

$1.00 REWARD.—Was lost on the Plank Road, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., a package containing a white embroidered dress, white Body and Sleeves of a little child's dress. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving them with

Aug. 30.pd.] LETITIA CARR, Gaysport.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meet on second Tuesday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia	6.50 A. M.
Eastern Way	6 50 "
Pittsburgh	6.50 "
Western Way	6 50 "
Altoona	6.50 "
Bedford	9.00 A. M.
Duncansville	9.00 "
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	6.15 P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15 "
Pittsburgh "	6.15 "
Altoona "	6.15 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.00 A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00 "
Pittsburg "	9.00 "
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P. M.
Eastern Way	8. P. M.
Altoona	"

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,
May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,
July 16, 1862—6t. Executor.

POETRY.

From Death To Life.

Father, *our* child is dead!
He lieth still and cold—
And o'er the green mound's head
Spring's beauteous buds unfold.

Father, *thy* child still lives!
An angel, godlike, sweet—
Guide thou our wand'ring steps,
Till we again shall meet!

"Never Mind."

What's the use of always fretting,
At the trials we shall find
Ever strewn along our pathway?
Travel on and "Never Mind."

Travel onward, working, hoping,
Cast no lingering glance behind
At the trials once encountered,
Look ahead and "Never Mind."

What is past, is past forever,
Let all fretting be resigned,
It will *never help the* ma ter,
Do your best, and "Never Mind."

And if those who might befriend you,
Whom the ties of Nature bind,
Should refuse to do their duty,
Look to Heaven, and "Never Mind."

Friendly words are often spoken,
When the feelings are unkind,
Take them for their real value,
Pass them by, and "Never Mind."

Fate may threaten, clouds may lower,
Enemies may be combined,
If your trust in God is steadfast,
He will help you, "Never Mind."

THE FARMER.

Fall Fairs and Cattle Shows.

These are likely to be held in undiminished numbers this season. Two years ago the cattle disease prevented the holding of many of these fairs, and last year the alarms of war either postponed them, or occasioned a thin attendance. But this year, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, and the multitudes that have joined the army, the usual number of fairs in the loyal States is likely to be held, judging from the premium lists and the announcements we have seen. This is as it should be. There is no good reason why the fairs should not be opened with their usual attractions. Our crop reports, embracing all the loyal States, show very conclusively that a larger breadth has been planted than in any former year, and perhaps we are justified in saying, that not an acre the less has been planted on account of the war. The demand for our breadstuffs in Europe, as well as the war, has stimulated production. Some probably have been influenced by the tradition that "high prices rule in war." Horses and machines have so far taken the place of human muscles in the field, that we miss the labor taken by the army far less than we would have done ten years ago.

Farm crops, on the whole, were never better, and the materials for a fine show are abundant on every hand. It is conceded that the wheat crop is a good deal better than the average; hay, with rare exceptions, is good, and grass abundant, which ought to put cattle in good condition. Fruit is plenty, which should make the horticultural department of the fairs unusually good. Manufactures in some branches are depressed, but there is the material for a good show in almost every county. Fairs which once might have been advocated as a farmer's holiday, have now become a necessity. They give a few days of recreation after the pressing labors of the Summer are over, and for this purpose they are worth all they cost. It does men of a common pursuit good to get together and have a celebration. It begets enthusiasm, and lightens the burdens of toil. But fairs are no longer mere holidays. They are schools of instruction, and no farmer can afford to stay away from them, and lose their benefits. He can hardly fail to learn something that will make his capital and labor more available for the next year. Here all the improved seeds, and tools for lightening the labors of the husbandman, are on exhibition. Here are the model animals that will turn the vegatable products of his farm into the most animal products for sale. So long as one cow will make more milk, butter, and cheese, from the same pasture than another, it will be a matter of great importance to visit cattle shows, and study the models. These fairs have already done a great work for the farming interests of the country, and, we doubt not, are destined to do a still greater. The shrewdest and most successful farmers are the patrons of these institutions, always present in person as careful observers, and sending in samples of their stock and crops.

The shows should lose nothing of their interest in a time of war. The ability of the country to sustain its burdens, will depend very much upon the prosperity of our agriculture. With our granaries full of wheat and corn, and our fields covered with flocks and herds, we shall be able to continue this war for years to come, if it be necessary. Let us go up to the fairs then in full force, old and young, and take with us the best samples of our handiwork—the products of the field, garden, and orchard, and the best specimens of our flocks and herds. There is pleasure and profit at the fair.—*American Agaiculturist.*

YELLOW PICKLES.—Half a pound of bruised black mustard; half a pound of ginger, sliced; half a pound of garlic, soaked in brine one week, and bleached; half a pound of horse-radish, soaked in brine one week, and dried; two ounces of turmeric, two ounces cayenne pepper, or four ounces of black pepper; put in one gallon best apple vinegar, and let it remain in the sun three weeks; then put in your pickles.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases.

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7–3m.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1–28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 71. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1–34

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24–2m. New York.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquir of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862 –tf

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually ured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24–2m] 281 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

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FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

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Particularly adapted to the

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HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1–25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

TEETH---TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg Nov. 15. 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3–1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S. S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Kuon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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